

L 55130-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011360

density in sulfuric acid baths due to the passivation of the steel. After the passivity is overcome, the dissolution rate of the steel hardly changes. This initial current increase depends only slightly on the concentration of the sulfuric acid and it decreases for steels of higher chrome content. For steels containing less than 27% chrome when fluoride ions are present, the anodic polarizing curves show a region of slow reduction in current density at voltages where the passivation begins. This reduction depends on the composition of the steel, the concentration of the fluoride ions and the concentration of the sulfuric acid. The region of maximum passivity in solutions with fluoride ions begins at higher voltages than when sulfuric acid is used alone. At positive voltages (0.5-0.6 v), the fluoride ions destroy the passive state and the current density increases, particularly in low alloy steels. With NaF constant concentration the current density decreases in the 0.4 to 0.95 range in more concentrated solutions. Metallographic analysis shows that the dissolution of the tempered steel specimens is uniform, the surfaces remain smooth without pitting. Oxidation of ferrous ions in the presence of fluoride ions on the steel surfaces is low. The effect of fluoride ions on steel corrosion in 10N  $H_2SO_4 + 3M CrO_3$  solution is more pronounced than that of chloride ions. It is concluded that all halide ions attack the passive state in steel. But the mechanism of the attack by fluoride ions differs from that of the

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other halides. The  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{Br}^-$ ,  $\text{I}^-$  and  $\text{ClO}_4^-$  ions attack the steel surfaces spot-wise by pitting and dissolve the iron as ferrous ions. The fluoride ions attack the whole surface at once and dissolve the iron as ferric ions. This assumption is based on the voltages measured when fluoride ions were present. The hypothesis that ferrous ions are first formed and then oxidized to ferric appears to be contrary to the experimental results. It is assumed that the fluoride ions are adsorbed at the steel surface competing with oxygen which is also adsorbed. The affinity of oxygen for the surface increases in high chrome steels which may account for the insignificant effect of fluoride ions on the passivation of these steels. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Severodonetskiy filial Gosudarstvennyyogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti (Northern Donets Affiliate, State Institute of the Nitrogen Industry)

SUBMITTED: 10Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 009

Card 3/3

TSINMAN, A.I.; KUZUB, V.S.; SOKOLOVA, L.A.

Effect of fluoride ions on the electrochemical and corrosion  
behavior of stainless steels. Zashch. met. 1 no.2:173-177  
Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Severodonetskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo instituta azotnoy  
promyshlennosti.

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; USPENSKAYA, T.A.; SOKOLOVA, L.B.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, T.P.;  
GAUZE, G.F.; UKHOLINA, R.S.; SHORIN, V.A.; ROSSOLIMO, O.K.; VERTO-  
GRADOVA, T.P.

New antiviral antibiotic heliomycin. Antibiotiki 3 no.2:29-34 Mr-Apr  
'58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.

(ANTIBIOTICS,

heliomycin, prep. from Actinomyces flavochromogenes  
var. heliomycini & antiviral properties (Rus))

(ACTINOMYCES, metabolism,

flavochromogenes var. heliomycini, heliomycin syn-  
thesis (Rus))

IVANOV, K.K.; KOVALENKOVA, V.K.; DAVYDOVA, T.A.; BORISOVA, V.N. Prinimali  
uchastiye; SOKOLOVA, L.B.; PROKHOROVA, T.G.; SHATILOVA, Z.K.;  
PYL'NEVA, L.I.; SEMENOVA, V.S.

Obtaining colimycin on an enriched medium. Med.prom. 14 no.11:13-16  
N \*60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut po izyskaniu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.  
(NEOMYCIN)

SCHOLOVA, L. B., IVANOV, K. K., GAVRILINA, G. V., KOVALENOV, V. K.,  
and LISOVA, S. A. (USSR)

"Aerobic Respiration of *Actinomyces circulatus*, var. *monomycini*,  
*Proactinomyces actinoides* and other *Actinomycetes* in Deep Culture  
in Fermenters."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,  
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

IVANOV, K.K.; GAVRILINA, G.V.; KOVALENKOVA, V.K.; LIROVA, S.A.;  
SOKOLOVA, L.B.; Primalni uchastiye: BOYARSKAYA, R.V., inzh.;  
PROKHOROVA, T.I., inzh.; SHATILOVA, Z.K., inzh.

Aeration and respiration of actinomycetes and proactinomycetes  
synthesizing antibiotics in fermentors in relation to biochemical  
changes in the culture media. Antibiotiki 6 no.11:984-989 N '61.  
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.  
(ACTINOMYCES) (ANTIBIOTICS)

IVANOV, K.K.; LAIDAU, H.S.; SOKOLOVA, L.B.

Respiration of cultures of *Actinomyces circulatus* var. monomycini. Biosynthesis of monomycin on various culture media. Antibiotiki 8 no.1:18-27 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut po isyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMI SSSR.  
(ACTINOMYCES) (MONOMYCIN)  
(BACTERIOLOGY—CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)



BOGOMOLOVA, L.D.; KOVALENKO, I.N.; BAGDATYAROV, E.N.

Cementation of antimony with metallic cadmium. Zhur.anal.khim. 19  
no.10:1196-1199 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Rostov-on-the-Don State University.

GOLOVIN, A.A.; KARASEV, K.A.; ~~SOKOLOVA~~, L.D.; BARBIN, M.B.

Extraction of sulfides from gold-bearing ores. Trudy Ural  
politekh. inst. no.98:139-144 '60. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Gold—Metallurgy) (Sulfides)

SOKOLOVA, L. G.

SOKOLOVA, L. G. —"On the State of the Pancreas in the Presence of Opisthorchiasis.  
(Attempt at a Clinical-Functional and Morphological Study)."  
\*(Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR,  
Higher Educational Institutions). Omsk Med Inst imeni M. I. Kalinin,  
Chair of Hospital Therapy, Omsk, 1954

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 34, 20 August 1955

\* For the Degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences

5 L  
FILIPPOVA, Mariya Filippovna, kand.geol.-miner.nauk; ARONOVA, S.M.; AFREMOVA, M.P.; GALAKTIONOVA, N.M.; GASSANOVA, I.G.; GIMPELEVICH, E.D.; KARASEV, M.S.; LYASHENKO, A.I.; MAYZEL', Z.L.; RATEYEV, M.A.; SOKOLOVA, L.I.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.S.; KHANIN, A.A.; SHISHENINA, Ye.P.; SHNEYDER, N.P.; BAKIROV, A.A., red.; VEBER, V.V., red.; DANOV, A.V., red.; DIKEN-SHTEYN, G.Kh., red.; MAKSIMOV, S.P., red.; POZNYSH, M.A., red.; SAIDOV, M.N., red.; SEMIKHATOVA, S.V., red.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M., red.; UL'YANOV, A.V., red. [deceased]; KHALTURIN, D.S., red.; SHABAYEVA, Ye.A., red.; RAZINA, G.M., vedushchiy red.; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Devonian deposits in the central provinces of the Russian Platform]  
Devonskie otlozheniia tsentral'nykh oblastei Russkoi platformy.  
Pod red. M.F.Filippovoi. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft.  
i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 404 p. (MIRA 11:4)  
(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GASSANOVA, I.G.; SOKOLOVA, L.I.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 08/25/2000 Devonskie otlozheniia Volga Valley portion of Stalingrad Province. Trudy VNIGNI no. 19:47-65 '59. (MIRA 13:12)

(Stalingrad Province--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VESELOVSKAYA, M.M.; YELINA, L.M.; IL'INA, N.S.; KARASEV, M.S.; SOKOLOVA,  
L.I.; FILIPPOVA, M.F.; FRUKHT, D.L., kurator

Alatyr key well. Trudy VNIIGI no.26:113-175 '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Russian Platform--Petroleum geology)

SOKOLOVA, L.I.

Time of seed ripening in some trees and shrubs at the botanical  
garden of Turkmenistan. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.1:  
89-91 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Botanicheskiy sad AN Turkmenskoy SSR. (PHENOLOGY)  
(TURKMENISTAN SEED PRODUCTION)  
(PLANTS, ORNAMENTAL)

SOKOLOVA, L.I.

Natural reproduction of the English oak in the Ashkhabad  
Botanical Garden. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.41:26-28 '61.  
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Botanicheskii sad AN Turkmen'skoy SSR, Ashkhabad.  
(Ashkhabad--Oak)  
(Plants--Reproduction)

SOKOLOVA, L.I.

History of the introduction of species of the genus *Celtis* L. in Turkmenia and their possible use. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.2:3-12 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Botanicheskiy sad AN Turkmenskoy SSR.



NECHAYEVA, N.T., red.; BABAYEV, A.G., red.; RABOCHIIY, I.S., red.;  
PETROV, M.P., akademik, red.; KUNIN, V.N., red.;  
SMIRNOV, L.N., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; TAGANOV, K.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk; SOKOLOVA, L.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk,  
red.; ARTYKOVA, T.V., red.izd-va; IVONT'YEVA, G.A., tekhn.  
red.

[Materials presented at the Interrepublic Scientific Ses-  
sion on the Reclaiming of the Desert Areas of Central Asia  
and Kazakhstan] Materialy dolozhennye na Mezhdrespublikanskoi  
nauchnoi sessii po osvoeniiu pustynnykh territorii Srednei  
Azii i Kazakhstana. Ashkhabad, Izd-vo AN TSSR. Book 1. [Natu-  
ral conditions, animal husbandry, and feed supply of the  
desert] Prirodnye usloviya, zhivotnovodstvo i kormovaya ba-  
za pustyn'. 1963. 485 p. Book 2. [Land and water re-  
sources of the desert and their utilization] Zemel'no-  
vodnye resursy pustyn' i ikh ispol'zovanie. 1963. 178 p.  
(MIRA 16:11)

(Continued on next card)

NECHAYEVA, N.T.,--- (continued). Card 2.

1. Mezhhrespublikanskaya nauchnaya sessiya po osvoyeniyu  
pustynnykh territoriy Sredney Azii i Kazakhstana.  
Ashkhabad. 1962. 2. Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR (for  
Petrov, Nechayeva). 3. Institut pustyn' AN Turkmenskoy  
SSR (for Petrov). 4. Chlen-korrespondant AN Turkmenskoy  
SSR (for Kuni).

(Kazakhstan--Reclamation of land--Congresses)  
(Soviet Central Asia--Reclamation of land--Congresses)  
(Deserts--Congresses)

ARONOVA, S.M.; GASSANOVA, I.G.; KALEDA, G.A.; LOTSMAN, O.A.; MAKAROVA, T.V.;  
NECHITAYLO, S.K.; RYZHOVA, A.A.; SOKOLOVA, L.I.

Mariia Filippovna Filippova, 1904-1964; obituary. Lit. i pol.  
iskop. no.6:181-182 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy  
neftyanoy institut (Moskva, Ye-257, zhosse Entuziastov, d.124).

50000000-1

"Concerning the Question of Roentgenological Diagnosis of Myeloma Disease (Rustitskiy Disease)," by Docent A. G. Suntsov and Assistant L. I. Sokolova, Chair of Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases (head, Prof Kh. I. Vaynshteyn) and Chair of Pathologic Anatomy (head, A. I. Vorotilkin, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Chelyabinsk Medical Institute (director, Prof G. D. Obratzov), Vestnik Rentgenologii i Radiologii, Vol 31, No 3, May/June 56, pp 83-89

In all vague cases of bone affection when the urinary and hemopoietic systems present symptoms of pronounced anemia, myeloma disease should be considered and appropriate studies conducted on the patients.

After sufficient acquaintance with the clinical picture of Rustitskiy Disease (after the Russian O. A. Rustitskiy), and after accurate interpretation of the changes in the skeletal system, the roentgenologist may assume the leading role in recognizing myeloma disease which is difficult to diagnose.

50000000-1

KRAVCHENKO, A.A.; PASTERNAK, A.Ye.; LARCHENKO, R.M.; SOKOLOVA, L.I.

Diseases of the upper respiratory tract and ears in workers  
at the Serpukhov textile mills. Gig. i san. 24 no.6:48-51  
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kliniche-  
skogo instituta imeni Vladimirovskogo, Moskovskogo nauchno-issledo-  
vatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i gigiyeny imeni F.F.Erismana  
i ob"yedinennoy bol'nitsy imeni Semashko Serpukhova.

(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

ear & upper resp. tract dis. in textile workers (Rus))

(RAR, dis.

occup., in textile workers (Rus))

(RESPIRATORY TRACT, dis.

same)

ALAYSHEV, A.F.; LANTRATOV, N.F.; SOKOLOVA, J.I.

Electric conductivity of the  $\text{NaOH}-\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3-\text{NaCl}$  system. *Zhur.prikl. khim.* 31 no.11:1749-1752 N '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1.Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Ul'yanova (Lenina).

(Systems (Chemistry)) (Electric conductivity)

SOKOLOVA, L. I.

New wage schedule in the textile industry. Sots.trud 4 no.12:  
99-106 D '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy khlopchatobumazhnogo  
kombinata "6-y Oktynbr', "Vladimirskaia oblast'.  
(Vladimir Province--Textile industry--Production standards)

SOKOLOVA, L.I.

Experiences of work under new wage conditions. Tekst. proc. 20  
no.3:17-21 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nachal'nik otdela organizatsii truda kombinata "5-y Oktyabr'".  
(Vladimir Province--Textile industry--Labor productivity)  
(Wages)





L 11773-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6001932

SOURCE CODE: UR/0142/65/008/006/0647/0651

AUTHOR: Alybin, V. G.; Guttsayt, E. M.; Sokolova, L. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Characteristics of regenerative magnetron amplifiers

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 8, no. 6, 1965, 647-651

TOPIC TAGS: amplifier design, amplifier stage, magnetron

ABSTRACT: Results are given of experiments in using magnetrons as regenerative amplifiers in the 3-cm and 10-cm bands. Several variants of two-pole and four-pole configurations were tried with varied degrees of magnetron loading. Using as graphical coordinates the anode voltage and magnetic field, the authors plot the conditions for pure amplification, as distinguished from the other two possible magnetron modes, i.e., self-oscillation and synchronized oscillation, where amplification is achieved by the magnetron locking on to an applied signal frequency. Optimum gain characteristics were determined while keeping a fixed input frequency and amplitude. As a second step, the amplitude-frequency characteristic was found, in which case magnetron field and anode voltage were held constant. A typical result is shown in the figure for four levels of input power; the gain curve is seen to be the locus of the resonant peaks of the individual frequency characteristics. The curves show that gains of 15-20 db are possible at low input levels. A third step in the program was to measure the phase characteristic

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UDC: 621.385.64

L 11773-66

ACC NR: AP6001932

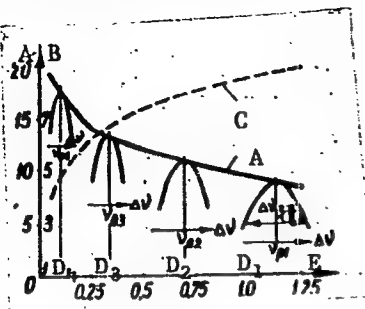


Fig. 1. Gain as a function of input power

A - Gain, db; B - output power, rel. units;  
C - output power; D - levels of input power;  
E - input power, rel. units.

of the magnetron amplifier as a function of anode voltage and input signal level. Results show a phase shift of  $1-2^\circ$  for a 1% shift in anode voltage,  $0.5-1^\circ$  shift for a 1% shift in field intensity, and a  $5-10^\circ$  shift for a 2:1 change in input signal level. It follows that the phase stability of the magnetron amplifier is considerably better than that of a klystron or a TWT. Cascading of magnetron stages was also successfully done, but is only briefly referred to. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [SH]

SUB CODE: 09

SUBM DATE: 18May65/ ORIG REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 4/60

Card 2/2 *aw*

SOKOLOVA, L.K.

Equipment for telephone stations and remote control centers in  
mines. Adm.-byt. komb. ugol'. shakht. no.4:60-63 '61.  
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Rostovgiprosnakht.  
(Mine communications—Equipment and supplies)

SOKOLOVA, L. K., KRUSHILIN, A. S., GLUSHCHENKO, I. YE., SHVEDSKAYA, Z. M.,

"Variability of Anthocyan in Chimera Cabbage Plants."

report submitted for the 11th Intl. Congress of Genetics, The Hague, Netherlands,  
2-10 Sep 63.

SOKOLOVA, L.K., zasluzhennyy vrach BSSR

Improve medical service for workers and employees in industrial enterprises. Zdrav.Bel. 8 no.7:3-5 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya lechebno-profilakticheskoy pomoshchi  
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya BSSR.  
(MEDICINE, INDUSTRIAL)

VINOGRADOV, Nikolay Arkad'yevich; SOKOLOVA, L.K., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA,  
N.I., tekhn.red.

[Development of medical science in the R.S.F.S.R., 1959-1965]  
Razvitie meditsinskoi nauki v RSFSR, 1959-1965 gg. Moskva, Gos.  
izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1960. 45 p. (MIRA 13:7)  
(MEDICINE)

KAPTELIN, Aleksey Fedorovich; YEFIMOVA, Anna Vasil'yevna; SOKOLOVA,  
L.K., red.

[Treatment of the sequelae of poliomyelitis at home; advice  
to parents] Lechenie posledstviy poliomiellita v domashnikh  
usloviakh: sovety roditeliy. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965.  
70 p. (MIRA 18:4)



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02566

**AUTHORS:**

Pol'dashyn N.S., Evlincev I. I., Lavitin I. A., Shipilov A. V. 82206

27151

# On the Application of Diethylamineethyl-2-Thiobarbiturate (DETA) as an Accelerator of Free-Rubber Vulcanization

PERIODICAL: *Kauchuk i Rezina*, 1959, No. 7, pp. 40-47

**TEXT.** The authors refer to atomically derivatised 2-mercaptoethanol as being effective vulcanization accelerators of mixtures of natural and synthetic butadiene-styrene rubber. This subject can give detailed consideration in Ref. 1-3. It is stressed by the authors of this article that diethylammonium-2-mercaptoethanol, a representative of the group under discussion, being close to it in its properties to the accelerator, used at present in industry, sulfuric acid, differs from it, however, by ensuring a higher rate of vulcanization of the rubber mixtures at the initial stage. Besides, the sulfuric acid accelerator is difficult to store. The authors also point out that the H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> accelerator does not have many of the shortcomings which the latter accelerator does. They list its physical and chemical properties of H<sub>2</sub>N and specify how it can be obtained in the laboratory. In order to utilize H<sub>2</sub>N in industry, for the manufacturing

Card 1/2

wide-scale tests were conducted in the plants. It was known that the isoprene rubber (SIS-30 A), instead of sulfonated EP, and also into the mixture of butadiene-styrene and natural rubber (to the ratio 70/30), containing various types of carbon black, has very little effect on the plastic-metal properties of glass mixtures and leads to the production of microlayers equal to those with sulfonamide EP in their physico-mechanical properties. An experimental batch of tires was produced using the EPMA accelerator in the protective mixture. The technical properties of this protective rubber, according to static and dynamic tests, are actually equal to those of the radial rubber, containing the EP accelerator. As a result of the obtained information, the authors returned to the wide-scale testing by carried out on the EPMA accelerator in protective rubbers instead of on the rubber with the BT accelerator. In several tire-construction plants. There are 9 units of 6.9H, 8 tablin, 8 boyer's references.

Moskova's shirny zavod i Nauchno-Issledovatskiy tsentr institut shirnogo proizvodstva (The Moscow Tire-manufacturing Plant and the Scientific Research Institute of the same factory).

Card 2/2

LUBOT'SKAYA-ROSSEL'S, Yelizaveta Mikhaylovna; SOKOLOVA, L.K., red.

[Alcohol and children] Alkogol' i deti. Moskva, Meditsina,  
1965. 74 p. (MIRA 18:12)

TUBENSHLYAK, Z.L.; SHCHENEV, I.S.; SOKOLOVA, L.M.

Automatic sorting of piston pins into select groups by detecting errors of shape. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 30 no.11:39-41 N '60.  
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Traktorosel'khoz mash.  
(Pistons)

TUBENSHLYAK, Z.I.; SOKOLOVA, L.M.

Multidimensional pneumatic device for controlling the cylinder  
liners of SMD engines. Trakt. i selkhoz mash. 32 no.3:41-42 Mr  
'62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii traktornogo i  
sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.  
(Tractors) (Agricultural machinery)

TUBENSHLYAK, Z.L.; SOKOLOVA, L.M.

In automatic device for sorting jet needles into groups. Trakt.  
i sel'khoz mash. 32 no.9:38-40 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii traktornogo i  
sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.  
(Automatic control) (Fuel pumps)

KUZNETSOVA, G.A.; SOKOLOVA, L.M.

Coumarins from roots of Frangos Fedshchenko (Rgl. et  
Schmalh.) Eug.Kor. Zhur.prikl. khim. 37 no. 5:1105-1110  
My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

NEDOBESHKINA, L.N.; SOKOLOVA, L.M.

Study of the dynamics of bactericidal properties of *Hyssopus officinalis* L. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.3:164-167  
'65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy botaniki Tyumenskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.

SOEKLOVA, L. M.

Warble Flies

Cattle grub and its control. Sots. zhiv. 14 no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress,  
July, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.



1. SOKOLOVA, L. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Warble Flies
7. Control of ox warble flies. Dost. sel'khoz. No. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953. Unclassified.

USSR/Medicine-Veterinary, Sep 53  
Pharmaceuticals

"Use of Plasmon for the Treatment of Young Animals  
With Gastrointestinal Disorders," Vet Phys L. M.  
Sokolova

Veterinariya, Vol 30, No 9, pp 43-45

Sci-res work under the auspices of the Dept of Ani-  
mal Hygiene, All-Union Inst of Exptl Vet Med proved  
that plasmon possesses high nutritive properties and  
is effective in the treatment of gastrointestinal  
disorders in young animals. Plasmon is a dry protein

270174

powder, pale-cream in color: it is a mixture of  
finely ground nutritive casein, sodium citrate, cal-  
cium lactate, and sodium phosphate. Plasmon has been  
used also in the diet of both healthy and ill chil-  
dren. It must be kept in a dry place.

270174

SOKOLOVA, L. .

USSR/Medicine - Veterinary, Cobalt Chloride Feeding

Card 1/1

Author : Sokolova, L. M., Veterinary Physician

Title : Significance of cobalt for farm animals

Periodical : Veterinariya, 31, 49-53, May 1954

Abstract : Cobalt feeding is significant in the nutrition of farm animals. Prolonged deficiency of cobalt in the diet causes rather characteristic symptoms such as listlessness, retarded development of sexual characteristics, and gauntness due to loss of appetite. Cobalt feeding in small amounts improves the growth and development of young animals, reduces incidence of pulmonary diseases and nutritional anemia, restores appetite, fecundity, and milk production, and improves the quality of wool clip. Above average erythrocyte count and hemoglobin concentration is usually found in farm animals, whose diet is supplemented with cobalt chloride. Illustrations.

Institution :

Submitted :

SOKOLOVA, L.M., veterinarnyy vrach.

Extermination of the warble fly will reduce losses to national economy. Veterinariia 32 no.2:31-35 P '55. (MIRA 8:3)

1. Veterinarnoye upravleniye Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR. (WARBLE FLIES)

SKOLOVA, L.M., veterinarnyy vrach.

Start timely measures to control godflies. Veterinariia 33 no.4:  
14-17 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khoz'ay-  
stva SSSR.

(VARBLE FLIES)

SKOLOVA, L.M., veterinarnyy vrach.

New veterinary instruments and apparatus. Veterinariia 33 no.2  
47-50 P '56. (MLRA 9:5:  
(VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

*Sokolovs. L.M.*  
KHOKHLOV, A.L., dots.; SOKOLOVA, L.M.

Double-sling esophageal sound. Veterinariia 34 no.10:60-61 0 '57.  
(MLRA 10:11)

1. Leningradskiy veterinarnyy institut (for Khokhlov). 2. Veterinar-  
nyy vrach Glavnogo upravleniya veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo  
khozyaystva SSSR.

(Veterinary instruments and apparatus)  
(Esophagus--Foreign bodies)

SOKOLOVA, L.M., vetvrach.

Inventors and efficiency promoters should have all possible support.  
Veterinariia 35 no.6:13-15 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo  
khozyaystva SSSR.

(Veterinary medicine)



BOYKO, A.A., red.; DAVYDOV, A.P., red.; POLYAKOV, A.A., prof., red.;  
SOKOLOVA, L.M., vetvrach, red.; YARNYKH, V.S., kand. veteri-  
narnykh nauk, red.; KULICHENKO, V.S., red.; MALOVA, L.I., red.;  
PRCHENKIN, I.V., tekhn. red.

[Invention and innovation in veterinary medicine; materials of  
the First All-Union Conference, 1958] Izobretatel'stvo i ra-  
tsionalizatsiya v veterinarii; materialy Vsesoyuznogo sove-  
shchaniya izobretatelei i ratsionalizatorov v oblasti veteri-  
narii. 1st, 1958. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'khoz. SSSR, 1960.  
188 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye izobretateley i ratsionalizato-  
rov v oblasti veterinarii. 1st, 1958. 2. Nachal'nik Glavnogo  
upravleniya veterinarii, chlen kollegii Ministerstva sel'sko-  
go khozyaystva SSSR (for Boyko) 3. Nachal'nik otдела po izo-  
bretatel'stvu i ratsionalizatsii Ministerstva sel'skogo kho-  
zyaystva SSSR. (for Davydov). 4. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta veterinarnoy sanitarii  
(for Polyakov). 5. Glavnoye upravleniye veterinarii Mini-  
sterstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR (for Sokolova). 6. Za-  
veduyushchiy laboratoriyey mekhanizatsii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta veterinarnoy sanitarii (for Yar-  
nykh) (Veterinary medicine--Congresses)  
(Veterinary instruments and apparatus)

SOKOLOVA, L.M.

Serological slide rule. Veterinariia 37 no.1:84 Ja '60.  
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Nachal'nik Byuro po izobretatel'stvu i ratsionalizatsii  
Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-kontrol'nogo instituta veterinarnykh  
preparatov.

(Complement fixation--Equipment and supplies)

FISHELEVICH, M.; SOKOLOVA, L.M.; TROKHIN, V.K.; IVASHCHENKO, S.A.; VASIL'KOV,  
G.V.; BORISOVICH, Yu.F.; OVSYANOV, N.I.; AMINOV, S.A.; SUVOROV, P.S.;  
SHUBIN, V.A.; CHIZHOV, A.

Information and brief news. Veterinariia 41 no.3:118-126 Mr '64.  
(MIRA 18:1)

L 22548-66 EWT(1)/T JK  
ACC NR: AP6004844 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0325/65/000/003/0164/0167

AUTHOR: Nedobezhkina, L. N.; Sokolova, L. M.

ORG: none

35  
B

TITLE: Investigation of the bactericidal dynamics of *Hyssopus officinalis* L.

SOURCE: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Biologicheskiye nauki, no. 3, 1965, 164-167

TOPIC TAGS: bactericide, bacteria, plant growth

ABSTRACT: The effect of *Hyssopus officinalis* L. ethereal oil on bacteria of the enteric-dysenteric group was investigated in order to fill a gap in the literature concerning the effect of *Hyssopus* ethereal oil on microorganisms. The bactericidal dynamics of ethereal oil in various phases of growth was also studied. Since *Hyssopus* racemes contain 90% of the ethereal oil, the investigation was confined to the racemes. The oil was extracted from the racemes at various stages of growth, using the Ginsberg micromethod. The antimicrobial action of the ethereal oil was tested on cultures of *Shigella flexneri*, *Sh. newcastli*, and *Sh. sonnei*. The culture medium was made up of yeast agar (20% yeast autolysate, 0.5% sodium chloride, 2.8% agar-agar). It was found that the raceme exhibits maximum bactericidal properties in the budding stage and the early part of the blossoming stage and that antimicrobial action is most pronounced in the upper part of the raceme. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/

SUBM DATE: 28Feb64/

ORIG REF: 008/

OTH REF: 000

Card 1/1 BK

KSHANOVSKIY, S. A.; DVOYRIN, M. S.; SHAPOVAL, N. M.; CHAPLYGINA (Kiyev);  
ZAMDBORG, L. Ya.; KOVOROTNAYA, N. F.; SOKOLOVA, L. N. (Cherni-  
govskaya oblast')

Frequency and significance of tuberculin reactions with an  
infiltrate of less than 5 mm. Probl. tub. 40 no.4:24-29 '62.  
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Ukrainского nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberku-  
leza i grudnoy khirurgii imeni akad. F. G. Yanovskogo (dir. -  
dotsent A. S. Mamolat)

(TUBERCULIN—TESTING)

SOKOLOVA, L.N.; KICHENKO, V.I.; ROSTOTSKIY, B.K.; GUBINA, G.P.

Diosponin, a new drug for treating atherosclerosis. Med. prom.  
15 no.7:43-45 J1 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh  
i aromaticeskikh rasteniy.

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

(DIOSCOREA--THERAPEUTIC USE)

SOKOLOVA, L. N.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Material on the processes of healing in cavernous forms of pulmonary tuberculosis under the influence of combined antibacterial therapy". Moscow, 1958. 15 pp (Min Health USSR, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 200 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 146)

"The Effect of Saponins on the Development of Experimental Atherosclerosis"

report presented at the 14th meeting of the Pharmacology and Toxicology Section  
of the Moscow Society of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists, 28 Jan. 1958.

All-Union Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

(Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya, 21, no 6, Nov-Dec 58, p. 615)



SOKOLOVA, L.N.

Effect of saponins on blood cholesterol and on the development of  
experimental atherosclerosis in rabbits. Farm. i toks. 22 no.1:42-48  
Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Otdel farmakologii (zav. - prof. A.D. Turova) Vsesoyuznogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta lekarstvennykh i aromaticeskikh  
rasteniy.

(SAPONINS, effects,  
on blood cholesterol & develop. of exper.  
arteriosclerosis in rabbits (Rus))  
(CHOLESTEROL, in blood,  
eff. of saponins in rabbits (Rus))  
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, exper.  
saponin-induced in rabbits (Rus))



5(4)

SOV/76-33-9-3/37

AUTHORS:

Kashtanov, L. I. (Deceased), Sokolova, L. N.

TITLE:

On the Question of the Limiting Concentration of the Inhibitor in the Oxidation of Sodium Sulfite by Atmospheric Oxygen

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 9, pp 1914-1917 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It was established in a previous paper (Ref 1) that the phenol as an inhibitor (I) used for the sulfite oxidation, shows a limiting concentration (LC) of approximately 1%. It was investigated in the present case whether pyridine (Py), which is also used as oxidation-(I), possesses a (LC). The same apparatus and investigation method were applied as in the paper by L. I. Kashtanov and V. P. Ryzhov (Ref 2), using the following (I)-concentrations: 0.1, 1, 5, 10% (Py), 0.1, 1, 5, 15% pyridine chloride (PyCl), 0.1, 0.3, 0.6% phenol (Ph), for ethanol (II)-concentrations of 0.1, 1, 3, 6.7%. The concentration of the sodium sulfite (III) was 0.63% for all cases, and the investigation temperature 18°C. The experimental results (Figs 1,2) indicate that the (LC) of (Py) is obtained at 5% (Py); above that the degree of inhibition of the oxidation remains constant. At concentrations of 0.1-1% (PyCl) inhibits

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SOV/76-33-9-3/37

- . On the Question of the Limiting Concentration of the Inhibitor in the Oxidation of Sodium Sulfite by Atmospheric Oxygen

stronger than (Py), and for concentrations of up to 15% (PyCl), no (LC) of the inhibition through (PyCl) could be observed either. Further experimental results (Table) indicate, that already at a combined concentration of (I) + (II) of 0.1%, the oxidation-reaction of (III) is entirely inhibited, i.e. that (I) causes a considerable reduction of the (LC) of (II), since this is 7% for (II) alone. Experiments with aspirin (IV) as an (I) indicated that it inhibits at the start the (III)-oxidation, and then acts catalytically. A combined action of (IV) and (II) eliminates the catalytic reaction of (IV) on the (III)-oxidation, and inhibits the latter already at concentrations of 0.1% of (IV) and (II) respectively. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: January 31, 1958

Card 2/2

2081.8

S/01.8/61/025/003/037/01.7  
P101/F202

2081.8/61/025/003/037/01.7

AUTHORS: Lundell, A. A., Glasoleva, A. A., Guretskaya, Z. I.,  
Danilevskaya, O. A., Tounai-Hua, and Sokolova, L. N.

TITLE: Effect of the chemical nature of the fluxes on the  
luminescence properties of zinc sulfide and zinc cadmium  
sulfide phosphors

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya,  
v. 25, no. 3, 1961, 608-610

TEXT: This paper was presented at the 9th conference on luminescence  
(crystal phosphors) Kiev, June 20 to 25, 1960. The authors attempted to  
check the hypothesis made by F. A. Kroger (Ref. 2: Kroger F. A.,  
Helligman J., Smit N., Physica, 15, 990 (1949)) in which he states that in  
the synthesis of sulfide luminophors a chlorine ion and the ions of tri-  
valent metals act as coactivators. The authors quantitatively determined  
the Na<sup>+</sup> ion (by means of uranyl acetate), Li<sup>+</sup> ion (in form of a sulfate  
after separation of zinc with barium carbonate) and of the Cl<sup>-</sup> ion  
(nephelometrically in form of AgCl) in the luminophors ZnS-Zn; ZnS-5.10<sup>-4</sup>Cu

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2081:8

S/018/61/025/003/037/047  
F101/F202

Effect of the chemical nature...

and  $\text{ZnS} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{Cu}$ . The luminophors had been tempered on air with 5 % NaCl at 950°C. The results of the analyses shown in Table 1 indicate that in the luminophors not only one chlorine ion but also an equivalent amount of a monovalent cation of the flux are fixed. This proves that the chlorine ion does not act as coactivator with respect to the activator introduced. Studies of the luminescence spectrum of the luminophor  $\text{ZnS} \cdot \text{Ag, Al}$  which had been produced in exact accordance with the data by Kröger did not confirm the assumptions made by Kröger: the zinc band is depressed in the presence of Al on calcining in  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  at exactly the same concentration of  $\text{Ag}^+$

( $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$  g/g ZnS) as on calcining with NaCl on air without addition of Al. The authors were able to prove only one effect which Kröger had described in his paper: in the presence of aluminum the zinc band does not suffer extinction when the luminophor had been calcined in  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ . The mechanism of the effect of the Al flux suggested by Kröger has been studied in detail. The authors arrived at the conclusion that in ZnS luminophors  $\text{Al}^{+++}$  cannot function as coactivator since  $\text{Al}_2\text{S}_3$  is not formed and  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  is not soluble in ZnS. The authors also point to the strong effect of aluminum oxide on

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20848

S/OH/61/025/001/037/0h7  
F10h/R202

Effect of the chemical nature...

the crystallization of the fundamental substance: the grain size in the presence of  $Al_2O_3$  is considerably smaller. In the following discussion A. M. Gurvich deals with the effect of the  $Cl^-$  ions on the formation of the luminescence centers and the effect of  $Al^{+++}$  and  $Ga^{+++}$  ions as coactivators. E. Ya. Aranova is mentioned. There are 2 tables and 2 non-Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/2

SOKOLOVA, L.N.

Effect of the saponins of *Dioscorea caucasica* on the development of experimental atherosclerosis in rabbits. Trudy MOIP. Otd. biol. 6:176-181'62. (MIRA 16:7)

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (SAPONINS---THERAPEUTIC USE) (YAMS)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p><i>ca</i></p> <p>Action of caffeine, camphor and corasol (metrazole) on the cardiovascular system of rabbits treated with diphtheria toxin. 1. N. Sakaguchi. <i>Pharmacol. i Toksikol.</i> 3, No. 4, 22-8 (1940). Caffeine is definitely harmful to cardiac action in diphtheria-intoxicated rabbits whereas metrazole stimulates the heart and respiration, raises blood pressure and increases survival time. Camphor strengthens heart contractions, retards rhythm and deepens respiration although in healthy rabbits (without diphtheria toxin) it has the opposite effects.</p> <p>Julian F. Smith</p>																									
<p>ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

SOKOLOVA, L. N.

"The Effect of Caffeine, Camphor and Corasol on the Cardiovascular System of the Rabbits in Experimental Myocarditis," *Farmakol. i Toksikol.*, 4, No. 2, 1941. Dept. of Pharm., Chief--V. M. Chernov, VIEM, Moscow, -1941-.

SOKOLOVA, L. N.

"Diagnostication of Cysticercosis in Cattle by Means of Allergic Reaction," Dok. AN, 32,  
No. 7, 1941; Dept. Medical Parasitology; All-Union Inst. Exper. Medicine, Moscow,  
-c1941-.

ZOLOTYKH, G.S.; MOROZOV, I.D.; SOKOLOVA, L.N., dotsent, zavednyushchiy.

Effect of caffeine upon salivation in dogs with dysenteric toxicosis. Farm.  
1 toks. 16 no.3:39-43 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Kafedra farmakologii i toksikologii Ivanovskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo  
instituta. (Caffeine) (Dysentery)

HALANDIN, I.O.; SOKOLOVA, L.P.

Dynamics of changes in the composition of blood serum proteins in  
guinea pigs with brucellosis; authors' abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.  
epid. i immun. 28 no.7:149 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:10)  
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (BRUCELLOSIS)

SOKOLOVA, L. P., GABRILOVICH, A. B., GUBAREV, E. M., (USSR)

"Some Proteins from Diphtheria Bacteria (Corynebacteria  
diphtheriae) and their Properties."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow,  
10-16 Aug 1961.

POROSHINA, A.A., kand.med.nauk; SOKOLOVA, L.P.; KOZHANOVA, L.A. \*

Comparative characteristics of the correlation of protein fractions in the blood serum in schizophrenia, involutional psychosis and cyclothymia. Vrach. delo no.5:91-94 My '62.

(MIRA 15:6)

1. Kafedra psikiatrii (zav. - prof. H.H. Korganov [deceased])  
i kafedra biokhimii (zav. - prof. Ye.M. Gubarev) Rostovskogo-na-Donu meditsinskogo instituta.

~~---~~(BLOOD PROTEINS)

(MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSES)

(SCHIZOPHRENIA)

(PSYCHOSES)

SOKOLOVA, L. S.

Sokolova, L. S.

"The Effect of Internal Climate of the Moist Sections of Textile Enterprises on Their Surrounding Structure." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Institute imeni V. V. Kuybyshev. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 27, 2 July 1955



MOROZ, I.I.; KHARLAMOV, I.P.; SOKOLOVA, L.S.

Thick-layer anodic oxide coating of parts made of secondary aluminum alloys. Stan.i instr. 32 no.11:32-35 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Oxidation, Electrolytic) (Aluminum alloys)

SOKOLOVA, L.S.

SOKOLOVA, L.S., SHVANG, L.I.; VINOGRADOV, M.I., professor, redaktor;  
MEL'NIKOVA, G.G., redaktor

[Techniques of electroencephalographic investigations] Tekhnika  
elektroentsefalograficheskikh issledovanii. Leningrad, Izd-vo Lenin-  
gradskogo universiteta, 1954. 133 p. (MLRA 8:4)  
(Electroencephalography)

MOISEYENKO, U.T.; SOKOLOVA, L.S.

Heat-conductivity of some rocks in the Eastern Sayan Mountains  
and eastern Kazakhstan. Geol. i geofiz. no.4:192-196 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,  
Novosibirsk.

S. 118/61/000/001/014/015  
A.61: A133

AUTHORS: Smirnov, V. S. ; Simasheva, N. P. ; Pavlov, N. N., and  
Sokolova, L. T.

TITLE: Investigation of the recrystallization process of the 3M661  
(EI661) alloy

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya,  
no. 1, 1961, 176 - 180

TEXT: The investigation purpose was to find the recrystallization threshold of 3M661 (EI661) steel. [Abstracter's note: The chemical composition is not given.] 1) Imprints by a 10 mm diameter ball under 3,000 kg load; heating to different temperature, soaking for 40 min, then cooling in open air; 2) Imprints with the same ball under 6,000 kg pressure; heating to different temperatures, soaking for 40 min, cooling; 3) Rolling at different temperatures with 80% reduction. The recrystallization diagram (Fig. 5) was plotted using forged half-cylinders 30 mm in diameter and 25 mm high, with a coordinate network traced on the parting surface of one

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S/148/6:/000/001/014/015

Investigation of the recrystallization process... A:61/A:33

of the half-cylinders. The pairs of specimens (i.e. the split cylinders) were placed into ring shells from 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel with 7.5 mm wall and heated in electric two-chamber furnaces in two stages: preliminary heating to 800°C in 30 min, then to the finally required forging temperature in 15 min. The heated specimens were upset in a crank press at 1.5 - 1.0 m/sec, and cooled in air. The total deformation was 20, 40 and 60%. The deformation of one of the specimens is illustrated (Fig. 4). The etching fluid consisted of 100 g CuSO<sub>4</sub>; 500 cm<sup>3</sup> HCl; 25 cm<sup>3</sup> H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>; 400 cm<sup>3</sup> H<sub>2</sub>O. The specimens deformed at 1,050 - 1,200°C were difficult to etch and covered with a light brown film. It was stated that austenite in these specimens was highly workhardened. Relaxed for 45 - 60 hours they etched in 60 sec without any film. The quantity of flat grains was determined using Saltykov's method (Ref. 1: Introduction to stereometric metallography, Published by AN Arm. SSR, 1950), and the quantity of nodule points in 5 to 10 fields. Prior to deformation the mean austenite grain size was 652 μ<sup>2</sup>, and no great difference in grain size was observed. The grain size increased on account of collective crystallization at higher temperatures and higher deformations, particularly at the critical degree of deformation. The

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S/148/61/000/001/014/015

Investigation of the recrystallization process... A161/A133

exception was at 1,180°C when the size reduced instead of increasing, not only at the critical deformation but at high deformation degrees, too. At 1,150°C the grain size was 600  $\mu^2$ , and at 1,180° - 500  $\mu^2$ ; the maximum size was 5,650 and 2,250  $\mu^2$  respectively. At 1,250°C the grain size at the critical deformation was 5850  $\mu^2$ , and at high deformation degrees 1200  $\mu^2$ . At reductions of over 12% the grain size did not depend on the deformation degree at any temperature. No second maximum of grain size could be stated in diagrams despite upsetting to nearly 90% at high temperature. Conclusions: 1) The plotted recrystallization diagrams cover a wide range of deformations that occur in practice in specimen tests. 2) The EI661 steel grain grows with the raising temperature. The exception is at 1,180°C where the grain size decreases at critical and higher deformation degrees. 3) A reduced grain size at 1,180°C, is accompanied with an increased plasticity of the EI661 steel in pressure working. 4) The grain size does not depend on the degree of deformation at compression above 12%. 5) The temperature of the recrystallization threshold depends on the deformation degree: it is about 1,000°C, at low deformation degrees near the critical; at higher deformation degrees it is lower. 6) No second maximum forms on the recrystallization diagram. This is due to the peculiar deformation conditions at up-

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S/148/61/000/001/014/015 ✓

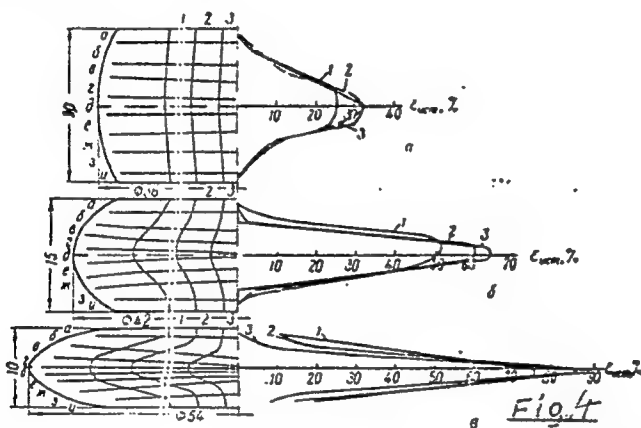
Investigation of the recrystallization process... A161/A133

setting in shells. There are 6 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: August 15, 1960

Fig. 4.



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12100

SOV/47-59-3-17/53

AUTHOR: Sokolova L.V. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Some Problems Concerning Practical Training in Physics

PERIODICAL: Fizika v shkole, 1959, Nr 3, pp 66-68 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author recommends some problems suitable for practical physics training in the ninth class. Having stressed the importance of practical training in physics (measuring of magnitudes), which must be a complement to "frontal" teaching (study of physical phenomena and laws), the author criticizes the shortcomings of the program of practical training in physics, particularly for the ninth class. In order to overcome this deficiency, he proposes several problems (illustrated by diagrams) as follow: 1) determination of the magnitude of centripetal forces with the aid of a centrifuge; 2) study of the de-

Card 1/2



87158

24.3.120 (14P2, 1502, 1395)

2/03/60/030/012/005/011  
201/30%

AUTHORS: Zaydel', A. S., Mel'yabov, G. M., Zhureydar, Ye. Ye.,  
Buzilin, A. N., Mel'yabov, V. A., Gladushchik, V. I.,  
Budan, V. V., Sokolova, L. V.

TITLE: Spectral Examinations With "Al'fa" Research Installation.  
I. Study of the Character of the Spectrum and of the Ion  
Temperature

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 12,  
pp. 1422 - 1432

TEXT: The spectrum of the discharge was investigated within the range  
of 350-5000 Å. The spectrum of 350-1000 Å was recorded by means of a  
spectrograph (600 lines/mm). The optical system of the spectrograph was  
in a radial direction. From 1000-5000 Å a quartz spectrograph was  
used. The ion temperature was determined from the spectrum. For deter-  
mining the ion temperature, the authors used the relation  
 $T = 1.95 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot (d\lambda/\lambda)^2$  (1), on the supposition that a Maxwell velocity  
distribution of the ions is observed.

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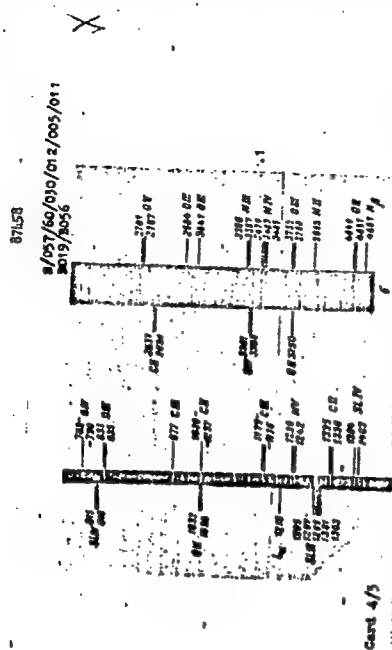
From the data concerning the temperature of the ionity ions obtained  
herewith it follows that, in dependence on the selection of the lines  
from whose broadening the ion temperature is determined with (1), the  
calculated temperature varies about the range of  $0.5 \cdot 10^6 - 15 \cdot 10^6$  OK.  
The calculated temperature value is the higher, the stronger the charge  
of the ion according to whose line broadening the temperature has been  
determined. This indicates an independent motion of the ions of dif-  
ferent charge and a non-uniqueness of determining the plasma tempera-  
ture from the Doppler broadening of the ionity atoms. The authors  
thank B. V. Konstantinov for discussions and M. I. Kalitayevskiy,  
A. S. Bannikovskiy, and M. P. Chayke for taking part in the work. There  
are 6 figures, 4 tables, and 7 references; 5 Soviet and 2 US.

Card 2/5

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii Institut AN SSSR (Institute of  
Physics and Technology of the AN SSSR), Moscow,  
Issledovatel'skiy Institut elektrotekhnicheskoy apparatury  
(Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical  
Apparatus)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1960

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Legend to Fig. 1:  
The spectrum a was  
recorded at  $V = 16$  kv,  
 $E_0 = 180$  oe, b at  
 $V = 10$  kv and  
 $E_0 = 180$  oe and c at  
 $V = 5$  kv and  
 $E_0 = 180$  oe.

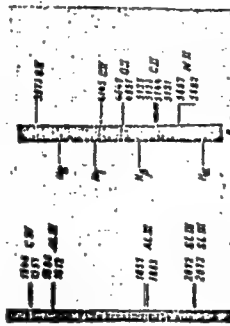


Fig. 1

SOKOLOVA, L.V.

87/59  
8/057/60/030/012/006/011  
2019/3056

26.23.22  
AUTHORS: Zepel', A. M., Molyshov, G. M., Moskalov, Ye. I.,  
Sokolova, L. V., and Chaschchina, G. I.

TITLE: Spectral Examinations With "Al'fa" Research Installation.  
II. Directed Ion Movements

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 12,  
pp. 1433 - 1436

TEXT: Directed ion movements in "Al'fa" were measured by determining the spectral line shift of ions caused by the Doppler effect. The experiments were carried out with a device for the production of a beam of ions and a spectrograph of the type S-10 (DPM-2) having a dispersion of  $10^4$  Å/mm. The ion beam was directed in a longitudinal direction and, part of the spectrum is shown in Fig. 3. The ion velocities calculated from the line shift, and the root-mean-square error are given in Table 1. As may be seen, the velocity of directed ion movement does not exceed  $10^6$  cm/sec, and increases with increasing ion charge. There are

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Spectral Examinations With "Al'fa" Research Installation. II. Directed Ion Movements. 8/057/60/030/012/006/011  
2019/3056

5 figures, 1 table, and 5 references: 2 Soviet, 2 US, and 1 Swedish.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR (Institute of Physics and Technology of the AN USSR). Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury (Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical Apparatus)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1960

Card 2/5

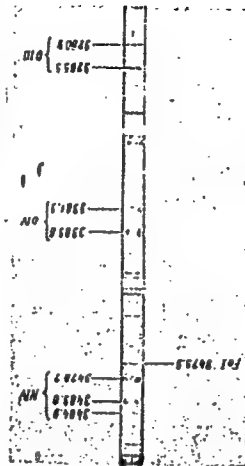
5/057/60/010/012/006/011  
3019/8056

$H_c$	$U$	$V_c$	$V_{c0}$	$V_c$	$V_{c0}$	$V_c$	$V_{c0}$	$V_c$	$V_{c0}$
CHI	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
OIR	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
NR-OV	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
OV	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

Legend to Table 1:  $H_c$  in  $10^6$  is the capacitor voltage in kilovolts,  $V_c$  is the velocity of the ions in  $10^6$  cm/sec units,  $V_{c0}$  is the root-mean-square error.

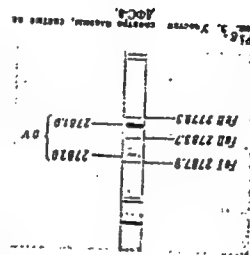
Card 3/5

5/057/60/010/012/006/011  
3019/8056



Card 4/5

5/057/60/010/012/006/011  
3019/8056



Card 5/5

40086

S/020/62/145/004/011/024  
B178/3102

24.3300

AUTHORS: Malyshev, G. M., Pazdobarin, G. T., and Sokolova, L. V.

TITLE: The use of an electron optical amplifier with a Fabry Perot Standard and a monochromator for time sweeps of the spectrum

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 145, no. 4, 1962, 768-770

TEXT: These instruments make it possible to obtain a time resolution up to  $3 \cdot 10^{-12}$  sec and to work with a powerful lens system. The entire height of the slit is focused on the photocathode of the amplifier. The aperture of the monochromator slit must be  $\beta = \psi_i \frac{d_a}{d_p}$  where  $\psi_i = \psi_{p/n} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{\lambda p}{t n}}$  is the aperture height of the p-th ring,  $d_a$  and  $d_p$  are the diameters of the interferometer and the grating. The maximum value of p is given by  $p_m = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_c} \right)$  where  $\frac{1}{\lambda_c}$  is equal to the number of the resolved intervals on the photocathode. The ratio between the energy recorded with an electron optical amplifier, and the energy recorded by a photoelectronic

Card 1/2

S/020/62/145/004/011/024  
B178/B102

The use of an electron optical...

multiplier is  $E_{\text{com}}/E_{\text{phm}} = \psi_{p_m}/n/\psi_{1/n} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\kappa}}$ . The maximum efficiency is attained if the following holds for the slit height:  $\beta d_p \geq d_e \sqrt{\frac{2\lambda}{\text{tn}} \left(\frac{1}{\beta l}\right)}$ . The optimum width is calculated from  $a_m \leq h/\sqrt{p_m}$ . There are 1 figure and 1 table. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: February 26, 1962, by B. P. Konstantinov, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 15, 1962

Card 2/2

S/057/63/033/002/009/023  
B108/B186

AUTHORS: Malyshev, G. M., Razdobarin, G. T., Sokolova, L. V.

TITLE: Use of the Fabri-Pérot calibration instrument with a monochromator and an electron-optical amplifier for the time-base sweep of a spectrum

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 33, no. 2, 1963, 191-199

TEXT: A method of using a Fabri-Pérot interferometer in recording the contours of spectral lines by means of an electron-optical amplifier is described. The arrangement is similar to that usually employed with a monochromator for preliminary dispersion (DAN SSSR, 145, 4, 768, 1962), but no diaphragm is used behind the outlet slit of the monochromator. Hence the illuminating power of this arrangement is by about one order of magnitude greater than that of the usual combinations of interferometer and monochromator plus photomultiplier. This is proven by corresponding calculation. Testing results are given. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

Card 1/2

Use of the Fabri-Pérot ...

S/057/63/033/002/009/023  
B108/B186

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR im. A. F. Ioffe,  
Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute AS USSR imeni A. F.  
Ioffe, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: February 26, 1962

Card 2/2



SOKOLOVA, L.V.

Use of the microphotometer MF-14 with the automatic recording  
potentiometer EPP-09 for recording spectra. Zav. lab. 30 no.1:  
50 1964. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii Institut AN SSSR.

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Sokolova, L.V.

USSR/Chemistry - Synthesis methods

Card 1/1    Pub. 151 - 34/37

Authors     : Berlin, A. Ya., and Sokolova, L. V.

Title        : Synthesis of 1,1-pentamethyleneglycerin

Periodical   : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/10, 1874-1884, Oct 1954

Abstract     : Two methods employed in the synthesis of 1,1-pentamethyleneglycerin from cyclohexanone are described. Quoting the conversion of ethyl ether of beta,beta-pentamethylene glycidic acid into 3,3-pentamethyleneglycide, as an example, it is shown that glycide ethers can be reduced with lithium aluminohydride into homologous alcohols with perfect preservation of the alpha-oxide ring. Ten references: 8-USSR; 1-USA and 1-French (1891-1952).

Institution : The S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Scientific Research Chemical-Pharmacological Institute

Submitted    : April 23, 1954

Sokolova, L. V.

Oxidation of 2-acetoxyhexahydroacetophenone, A. Ya.  
Berlin and L. V. Sokolova (S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union  
Sci. Research Chem.-Pharm. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur.*  
*Obshchei Khim.* 25, 344-7 (1955); *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.*

25, 325-7 (1955) (Engl. translation); cf. following abstr.—  
 $C_{11}H_{16}COCH_2OAc$  (I), b<sub>p</sub> 103-4°, m. 42-3° (1.54 g.) in 10  
ml. EtOH treated with 45 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O, then with 3.42 g.  
AgNO<sub>3</sub> in 14 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O, and, slowly, with 1.0 g. NaOH in  
17 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O, the mixt. filtered after 10 min. on a steam bath  
and the aq. solu. extd. with Et<sub>2</sub>O, acidified, and again extd.  
with Et<sub>2</sub>O yielded a mixt. of acids sepd. by extrn. with cold  
C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, giving 0.17 g. insol. acid, m. 124.5-5°, identified as  
hexahydromandelic acid (II) (a pure specimen was prepd.  
also from  $C_{11}H_{16}CHO$ , NaHSO<sub>3</sub>, and NaCN, the inter-  
mediate nitrile being hydrolyzed with concd. HCl to the  
amide, m. 186-7°, which with 10% KOH gave the free acid).  
The C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>-sol. acid (0.8 g.) could not be directly crystd.  
and was treated with SOCl<sub>2</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub>, yielding an amide,  
m. 186-7°, identified as hexahydrobenzamide. II is un-  
attacked by Ag<sub>2</sub>O under the above conditions. The oxida-  
tion of I probably yields  $C_{11}H_{16}COCH_2OH$  which oxi-  
dizes to  $C_{11}H_{16}COCHO$ , and this in turn yields II and  $C_{11}H_{16}$ -  
 $COCO_2H$ , the latter finally yielding  $C_{11}H_{16}CO_2H$ .

G. M. Kosolapoff

①

SOKOLOVA, L. V.

Transformation of 1,1-pentamethyleneglycerol 2,3-diacetate into 2-acetoxycyclohexanone. A. Ya. Berlin and L. V. Sokolova (S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Sci. Res. Inst. Chem. Pharm., Inst. Moscow). *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 25, 329-37 (1956) (Engl. translation).—A suspension of 300 g. Zn dust (preliminarily activated with 2% HCl and thoroughly washed and dried) and dry xylene treated at 90-100° with 29.75 g.  $(CH_3)_2C(OH)CH(OAc)CH_2OAc$  (I) and the mixt. refluxed 5-6 hrs. with the resulting AcOH slowly distd. off during the reaction yielded the following products: 0.4 g.  $C_6H_{11}CH_2CHO$ , b<sub>p</sub> 48-50° (semicarbazone, m. 156-7°); 1.45 g.  $(CH_3)_2C:CHCHO$ , b<sub>p</sub> 76-80° (semicarbazone, decomp. 208-9°; the free aldehyde has an absorption max. at 2400 Å., the semicarbazone at 2730 Å.; hydrogenation of the semicarbazone over Raney Ni gave the semicarbazone of  $C_6H_{11}CH_2CHO$ , m. 157-8°, identical with the above specimen, whose thiosemicarbazone m. 166°); 0.7 g. mixed substances, b<sub>p</sub> 95-100°, oxidized with Ag<sub>2</sub>O in basic medium to cyclohexylidenecetic acid, m. 91-3°, and a liquid acid, whose amide, m. 188-7°, was identified as  $C_6H_{11}CONH_2$ ;

10.83 g.  $C_6H_{11}COCH_2OAc$  (II), b<sub>p</sub> 105-10° (pure, b<sub>p</sub> 103-4°, m. 42-3°; semicarbazone, m. 149-50°; 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, m. 130.5-31°); and 1.4 g. 1-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-1,2-ethanediol diacetate, b<sub>p</sub> 112-16°, b<sub>p</sub> 113-14.5°, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4692, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.078 [this reacted with Br in CCl<sub>4</sub> but failed to yield a pure product; sapon. of the diacetate with alc. KOH gave 1-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-1,2-ethanediol, m. 52-2.8° (from petr. ether), which with HIO<sub>4</sub> showed 2 adjacent HO groups and yielded 2,3,4,5-tetrahydrobenzaldehyde, isolated as the semicarbazone, m. 212-13°, and CH<sub>2</sub>O]. Some unreacted I was also recovered from the higher-boiling fractions.  $(CH_3)_2C:CHCHO$  forms a 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, m. 200-200.5°. Oxidation of the aldehyde with Ag<sub>2</sub>O in the presence of NaOH gave a mixt. of solid and liquid acids; the former, m. 91-2° (amide, m. 149.5-7.5°), was identified as  $(CH_3)_2C:CHCO_2H$ ; the liquid acid formed an amide, m. 186-7°, and remained unidentified. II kept 12-14 hrs. in alc. KOH gave  $C_6H_{11}COCH_2OH$ , b<sub>p</sub> 95-7°; [2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, decomp. 259-60° (from PhNO<sub>2</sub>)]. G. M. Kosolapova

BERLIN, A.Ya.; SOKOLOVA, L.V.

Formation of  $\omega$ -acetoxyhexahydroacetophenone and cyclohexylidene-  
acetaldehyde from 1,1-pentamethyleneglycerin-2,3-diacetate. Zhur.  
ob.khim.25 no.11:2099-2102 O '55. (MIRA 9:4)

I.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy  
institut imeni S.Ordzhenikidze.  
(Acetoacetates) (Acetophenone) (Cyclohexaneacetaldehyde)

Sokolova, L. V.

Substituted glycerin derivatives. L. V. Sokolova, A. Ya.  
Berda, and G. A. Fransulyan. U.S.S.R. 102,584, Apr. 30,  
1956. Glycidic acid esters are reduced with  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  under  
strong cooling. The resulting glycidic alcs. are then hydro-  
lyzed in an acid medium. M. Hosh

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1-4E4j  
1-4E3d

SOKOLOVA, L. V.

New method of introduction of dihydroxyacetone side-chain. L. V. Sokolova, G. A. Frangulyan, and N. N. Suvorov (S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chem. Pharm. Sci. Research Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 26, 3399-403(1953). —The introduction of dihydroxyacetone group side-chain, the essential group in the cortisone family, can be accomplished through a form of Darzens reaction, as shown below. To 24.5 g. cyclohexanol, 42.5 g. MeCHClCO<sub>2</sub>Et and 100 ml. dry C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> was added at -5° in 2 hrs. 34 g. powd. EtONa; after stirring 4 hrs. and standing 2 days the mass was refluxed 3 hrs. and treated with H<sub>2</sub>O yielding



SOKOLOVA, L. V.

5.16-Pregnadien-3-ol-3 $\beta$ -one-20-acetate. N. N. Suvorov,  
L. V. Sokolova, and V. S. Murasheva. U.S.S.R., 103,998,  
June 25, 1957. Solasodine is treated with  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$ , the product  
oxidized with  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  in the presence of  $\text{AcOH}$  and  $\text{NaOAc}$ ,  
saponified with alc.  $\text{KOH}$ , and acetylated. The treatment  
with  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  is carried out in the presence of *p*-toluenesulfonic  
acid and the sapon. is carried out in *tert*-BuOH.  
M. Hosh...

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SUVOROV, N.N.; SOKOLOVA, L.V.; MOROZOVSKAYA, L.M.; MURASHEVA, V.S.

Synthesis of progesterone from solasodin. Khim. nauka i prom. 3  
no.2:281-282 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy  
institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.  
(Progesterone) (Solasodine)

SUVOROV, N.N.; YAROSLAVTSEVA, Z.A.; SOKOLOVA, L.V.; MOROZOVSKAYA, L.M.;  
OVCHINNIKOVA, Zh.D.; MURASHEVA, V.S.; MEYREL'MAN, F.Ya.; VOROB'YEV, M.A.

Synthesis of cortisone from solasodine. Med.prom. 12 no.2:7-11 F '58.  
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy  
institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.  
(SOLASODINE) (CORTISONE)

SOV/79-29-1-69/74

AUTHORS: Suvorov, N. N., Sokolova, L. V., Morozovskaya, L. M.,  
Murasheva, V. S.

TITLE: Steroids (Steroidy). II. Synthesis of Progesterone From  
Solasodine (II. Sintez progesterona iz solasodina)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 1, pp 329-332 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper gives experimental data concerning the trans-  
formation of solasodine into the hormone progesterone.  
Solasodine (I) is, as we know, an aglucone of the steroid  
glucoalkaloids separated from Solanum aviculare Forst. This  
plant was cultivated in the USSR. A. S. Labenskiy synthesized  
solasodine. The synthesis of progesterone from solasodine has  
hitherto not been described. In reference 2 it was only noted  
that in the case of heating solasodine (I) with acetic acid  
anhydride in connection with further oxidation and saponifica-  
tion of the reaction products a semi-crystalline product re-  
sults which was chromatographed, acetylated and separated after  
further treatment as the acetate of  $\Delta^{5,16}$ -pregnadienol- $3\beta$ -on-  
20 (IV) and  $3\beta$ -acetoxy-16-methoxy-20-keto- $\Delta^5$ -pregnene beside

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